# BOSTON RECORDER.

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\_Vol. III.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1818.

US DEPARTMENT.

MONS IN AFRICA. MTAKKOO. I THE MISSIONARIES, AND

of THE CITY.

gly from Letters written by to her brother in Landon. aries left Griqua Town, and had a pleasant journey me of their people shot a the road. Its fore legs The fiesh was well tasted. es learning that Mateebe all his men, were going on adition against a northern indeavored, but in vain, to went, leaving the queen the care of the missionaries. mement of the battle, many kople forsook him, and fled the town. The enemy then igreat fury, and obliged Magattered army to fly for their me the enemy, many leaped strocks, and were dashed in ing lost more than 200 men. be wounded his feet, which mionaries dresses every day. in greatly affected the king's deeply regrets that he hadendvice of the missionaries : fure, he says, he will go no a expeditions, but listen to He proposes to remove, with e and the missionaries, to the ier, as soon as the harvest windifferent) is got in, and

wher letter, dated at Krooman's Il.we learn that the missionafrom Latakkoo on the 4th of grived at the river on the 8th. sems to be well situated for settlement. One of them plain is as large as the city of unded by tall trees, which elightful shade in the summer, avery pleasing appearance; it gentleman's park' They were by the king, his uncle, and rehiefs, who went with them. determine on the spot where an should be built. The king withirn to Latakkoo, and call a ming of the chiefs, to see who mand who are against hirr; for hem are extremely averse both aval, and his entertainment of mies. The king, however, apdetermined: he complains me of his captains, who, he says, min the field, and left him when but the missionaries visited itssed his wounds, therefore he them his best friends.

hys they are extremely annoyed mude of the natives, who conminto their tents to see them, loise is almost insupportable; is it as far worse than that of w Fair. 'I hope,' she says to you will not forget us at the face. We need great grace, great patience, to live among You may read and hear theathen, but you can form no such a heathen town as this is, were to see it."

milton intends to build a water-Krooman; for which purpose search of stones for mill-stones. one, and by our united efforts He has now formed that, and wer. When he had made the this, the people cried out, ' Now is with these men, for we could ea hole through such a stone." enquired whether the clothes It in the sea, as she had never lasts having such skins : they athat such articles can be made. in of our waggon appears to statest wonder of all; they will that any man made it; they the a god.

angers from a distance made lines about what they saw, and the king, 'You are highly faare a god come and live among

CAFFRARIA.

Letter from Mrs. E. Williams, Rev. J. Williams, Missionary to fea, written to her Sister in Lonad at Kat River, Aug. 7, 1817. AR SISTER-Your very welcome, apected letter, dated March 30, teived Jan. 9, 1817, with great packet of letters to us as if we A little fortune.

15th of June we left Bethelsdorp; morning of our departure, we ting for prayer; affectionately ding each other to the care of longue cannot express the feelhearts; but it was evident that a bond of union which could not broken. While on our way, many e ressed their surprise that we ogo among such savages, thieves, ers, as the Caffres; and so far Boors from helping us, that we even purchase necessaries of

on the 9th of July; and I think that if | the 13th of December, he began a dam in | him. This brought to my mind the depreever I entreated the presence of Christ with my whole heart, it was then: and, not only that we might safely cross the Great Fish River, but that he would go with us and bring us in safety to the des-

The first night that we spanned out, we were not a little alarmed by the roaring of a lion and a wolf very near our waggon. This was the only time that I have heard the former, but the latter we hear almost every night. While I was writing these words I have heard him. I have seen the tracks of the elephants frequently, yet have not seen one of these animals; but I have seen the work which they had just done, for they tear up great trees by the roots, and turn them upside down.

We travelled in Caffre land three days before we saw a single creature, and then we met four Caffres who were hunting ; till then we travelled at an uncertainty, as we had no guide. These men promised to conduct to our journey's end; but rain came on, and they deserted us. The next day, for the trial of our faith and patience, one of our waggons broke down; and, being unable to repair it, we were under the necessity of leaving it, with part of our people and our few sheep. We were nine in number, with my little boy, who proceeded. We took with us a part of a sheep, which is all the meat we had. But in the evening Mr. W. shot a hart-beast. The flesh of this animal resembles young beef. This supported us all until the arrival of our sheep. Thus our heavenly Father supplied our temporal need. This appeared to me as clearly to be a gift from his compassionate hand, as if he had sent one of his ministering spirits and presented

Sometimes the only water we could procure was like soap-suds; but I can assure you, that this has gone down as sweetly as the best water in London.

July 13. This morning we journied again through a desert to us unknown. In the evening we were obliged to cross a ditch, where there was a most beautiful fountain (spring) which we called Gika's fountain. Here our oxen wanted to drink, and here we were set fast; the waggon lay on one side, and we were obliged to remain here two nights in conseque se of the following day being the Lord's. This place appeared to me very dangerous on account of the elephants. In the first night Mr. W. got up, and looking out of the waggon, thought he saw an elephant about 40 yards from us. You will judge how great our alarm must have been; my chief concern was what would become of my child. Mr. W. rose, made a fire, and burned the grass, to keep it off: but whether there was an elephant or not, He who promises to be as a wall of served us.

On the 15th Mr. W. and the people removed the great stones which stopt us; after which our oxen went forward without difficulty, and a little before sunset we arrived at the appointed spot-the KAT RIV-ER. As soon as we arrived, we bowed our knees, and I trust our hearts also, to thank our God for his kindness in bringing us hither. We were accompanied by a few Caffres, who met with us the last day on the road, whose chief object was to get food and tobacco. After evening service to-day the Caffres went in every direction to pray. The valley echoed by their voices. This appeared very singular to me .-What induced them, I know not.

21st. Sabbath. We had a prayer-meeting soon after sunrise; I think God was with us of a truth. It was such a meeting as I had not known for a long time; nor did I expect to witness such an one in Caffre land, especially so soon. Mr. W. and myself were so overcome that we could not proceed with the service. We seldom have divine service without one or another crying out under the word.

The first thing Mr. W. did was to build a house with rushes. It was begun July 24, and on the 2d of August we first slept in it. I cannot help observing here, that it was with much pleasure and thankfulness we reflected on God's goodness towards We had now got a roof over our heads, and we observed that if our old friends in M- street could see us, it would do their hearts good. The house is 16 feet long, 14 wide, and 13 high. The front is brick; and we have a fire place, but I make little use of it, as the climate is so warm, that I am obliged to have my fire out of doors. We are here as much at home, and as happy as if we were in London, and had the best house in E. Place. This is of God, and glory be to his name !

The second thing Mr. W. did was to root up the thorns, and make a fence, that he might sow corn, but for want of rain it is yet unsown. The third operation was to make a garden; but in consequence of excessive heat and drought, all was burnt up, except a few beans and some Indian corn: these have been a great treasure to us, as we have little appetite for meat. Our live stock is, 4 cows, 4 calves, 30 breeding sheep, 3 hens, 5 chickens. The 4 cows give about as much milk as one English cow. I have a little churn, and

make as much butter as we need. You will probably have heard of the acpurchase necessaries of cident Mr. W. met with; but lest you man stole a few articles, but being alarmed, being should not I will state the particulars. On he ran away, leaving some of them behind

the river; in the evening he had the misfortune to cut off about an inch of the forefinger of his left hand, between two stones, except a small piece of the flesh, which he was obliged to cut off himself, as none of the people would do it for him. He was about a mile from the house when this happened, but he was enabled to walk home, and appeared cheerful. I perceived that he had hurt his finger, but had not the slightest idea that he had been so much injured. A few days after one of the natives brought the end of the finger and laid it on a chest, before my eyes I leave you to judge of my feelings. In a few days after Mr. W. wrote to Captain Andrews, who has some medical knowledge, to ask his advice. He told him it must come off, or mortification would ensue. We soon set off, and arrived at his post on the 28th. On the 30th, he went through the painful operation, which was performed by Dr. Mahary. For about five days the pain was extreme : but thanks be to God who giveth strength according to our day. We left the Colony on the 11th of January, and arrived here on the 13th, finding all safe, to our great comfort. This far exceeded our expectation; but He who has the hearts and hands of all wicked men under his control, preserved us and our property in the midst of thieves and murderers, who are under no restraint but that which is from above. Great praise belongeth unto God.

My dear partner's finger is now quite healed, and he has recommenced the dam. It is a great work; and I think it will not be completed under twelve months. Mr. W. has worked like a slave.

I feel persuaded, that you have the cause of God at heart; and to encourage you in your prayers, I shall briefly state the pleasing prospect we have at this place among the poor Caffres, with regard to number, attention, and perseverance.

The number residing here, including men, women and children, is 138. The general attendance on the Sabbath above 100, and on the week days 70. As to their attention, it is surprising. Mr. W. com-menced teaching the alphabet to both children and adults on the 21st of July, the number then present being between 50 and 60. Since that time about 150 have learnt the alphabet; 12 can spell words of two syllables decently; and nearly all have learnt a most excellent little Dutch hymn. During divine service not a word is heard, nor a smile seen. As to their perseverance, they are not yet weary; but on the contrary are always ready whenever called upon to assemble. This makes it pleasant to be among them. We have great hope of one or two, that they are the subjects of divine grace, but time will prove the truth of this. There are many others who cry out under the word, but whether this proceeds from natural or divine influence, I cannot say. If it be of God it will continue. O! pray for us that God may give us a discerning spirit.

Among others there are two brothers of Jan Tzatsoo (the converted Caffre, sons of the chief, who accompanied them from Bethelsdorp). They came here on a visit, and staid about a month. They threw their beads, rings and paint into the river, and confessed their sins; then returned home, and declared what they had seen and heard, and began to intreat all to pray and seek the Lord. They have paid us a second visit, and appeared to be very humble, and to pray constantly.

The female natives are in general clever. I have two gowns made by the Caffre girls. Two of them have learnt to sew very neatly. I have also a cottage-bonnet, made from rush-peel, and very neat it is, considering that it is the first. My little boy walked before he was twelve months old, and he begins to speak the Caffre language. He is a great charge to me, as I have no one I can entrust him with. He has many admirers; he is no sooner out of the house than he has a great train of women and children after him. If he goes out clean, he always comes back as black as a sweep.

On the 22d of March, I was at home alone: I heard an unusual noise advancing towards the house, and upon looking out, I was immediately surrounded by 15 or 20 Caffres on horseback, all armed with their weapons of war; others were following on foot in the same manner. They had an alarming appearance. They dismounted : and I expected every moment to be seized. But the Lord was then to me a strong hold; he appeared to be my all. I was strongly impressed with the necessity of appearing composed. Our people were all with Mr. W, at work at the dam. I could not get a single creature to come and speak for me. This alarmed me the more. They learned, however, from some person where Mr. W. was a they then mounted their horses. and rode off violently towards the place. I took up my little boy in my arms, and went after them with trembling heart and limbs, fearing that my dear husband would be murdered before I got there. But when I arrived, I beheld him in the river, up to his knees, at work. I then learned, that these were Gika's Caffres, who had been hunting, and were returning home. This afforded great relief to my terrified mind.

We have been here nearly 10 months. and had nothing stolen till lately, when a man stole a few articles, but being alarmed,

dations made upon our poor brethren and sisters at Otaheite, at the commencement of their mission.

Be constant in your prayers for us, for we know not what the end may be. Mr. Williams unites in Christian love to you and yours. May every blessing attend you through life-may you be happy even in death-and, may we meet before the throne, having washed our robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb! E. W.

#### MISSIONS IN RUSSIA.

The Annual Report of the Edinburgh Missionary Society, for 1817, has been published, with an Appendix, containing a geographical and historical account of the society's missionary stations in Asiatic Russia, &c.; illustrated by a map.

The Report commences with an account of KARASS, where Mr. Paterson and Mr. Galloway remained for some time together to superintend the affairs of the settlement; arranging matters for the separation of the German colonists from their secular connexion with the Mission; attending to the education of their own children, and of the ransomed and other youth in the colony; and visiting the adjacent villages, to converse with the natives on the subject of religion. Several of the native children have made some progress in religious

Three or four hundred Tartar families have come to settle in the vicinity, and are thus bro't within the sound of the gospel.

Mr. Gallaway visited in the month of Oct. a pastoral tribe of Tartars, called TURKOMANS, and he was greatly delighted with the readiness they showed to receive copies of the New-Testament and Tracts, and to learn the way of salvation.

The Missionaries at Astracan, about the same time, delivered to the Bible Committee of that city, 50 copies of the New-Testament, 50 of Luke's Gospel, and 50 of the Psalms, in Tartar, to be sent to others of these people in the neighborhood of Kitza liar, some of whom had remitted money to that society for the purpose of procuring

ASTRACAN.—The labors of Mr. Mitchell, and his coadjutor James Pedule, at the missionary press, and of Mr. Dickson, in correcting and translating, merit the highest commendation. They have distributed in the course of one year 5000 of Luke's Gospel, of the Karrass translation, and many thousands of Arabic and Tartar Tracts. They have also circulated gratis, sent to Karass, Orenburgh, to the government of Cherson, to Theodosia, and Sympheropol, in the Crimea, or given to the Bible Committee in Astrachan, no fewer than 2566 copies of the New Testament, in whole or arts out of the Old Tests with 6548 Catechisms or Tracts; in all 9114 copies. Thus a door is set open for the circulation of the Scriptures throughout the widely extended region of which Astracan is the centre.

The Directors express great satisfaction in Mr. Glen, a respectable minister of Scotland, who has devoted himself to this mis-

ORENBURGH .-- Among those ignorant and degraded lovers, the Kirghisians, Mr. Macalpine, with his zealous attendant, Walter Buchanan, (the converted Cabardian) have unremittingly continued their labors; and the progress which several of them, notwithstanding all their disadvantages, have made, is gratifying. For the permatry, a translation of the New Testament is in preparation, with Tracts, &c. Sclavonic and other Testaments have been sent as far as Troitska.

THE CRIMEA. Mr. Paterson, leaving Karass, May 10, with Andrew Skirvine Hay, and carrying along with them 300 copies of the Tartar New Testament, and a great number of Tracts, proceeded through the Steppe, visited Rostof and Mariupol on the Sea of Asoph, entered the Crimea at Perecop, traversed it in various directions, and returned homeward by the Kuban, reaching Karass in safety July 18: though Mr. P.'s health was consderably injured by the fa-tigue of travelling and the state of the weather. His spirits, however, were continually revived, and his thanksgivings to God

called forth, by the reception he met with. Wherever he halted, he was almost instantly surrounded by multitudes of various orders and religions, pressing with eagerness to receive copies of the New Testament and Tracts. Sometimes, from the top of the cart in which he rode, in the market places of the towns, or in the midst of the open plains, he would stand for hours together talking to the wondering and listening people, on the great truths contained in that sacred volume which he was about to put into their hands. At other times, he would sit in the midst of a group at the foot of a tree, and read to them passages from these lively oracles of truth explain their meaning as he went along, address them with earnest exhortations to believe what they heard, our eply to the questions and objections which they brought forward in consequence of his statements.

The interest excited by his conversation was almost universal, and by no means confined to the professors of any one religion. in particular. Mollas, and Effendis, and Bible Society.

Imans, in every district, welcomed the precious gift : several natives of Turkey carried it with them to the places of their residence; and not only Greeks, but Jews, and Mohammedans, and Pagans, seem pre-

pared to receive the Gospel,
'Here truly,' says Mr. P. 'is a field for
Bible and Missionary Societies; the first,
in putting the Holy Scriptures into the hands of the people; and the last, for explaining them and preaching the Gospel of Christ in simplicity and truth. These ought always to go hand in hand. In Christian countries, where the Gospel is purely preached, and many of the people can read, this is not so necessary; but in countries where the majority of the inhabperstitious to an amazing degree, the la-bor of missionaries is of the greatest consequence. Nay, it is indispensable; and when I at any time hear a call for Bibles among such a people, I consider it likewise a call for living interpreters to ac-

The Tartar New Testament, accordingly, is already circulated among them, and is not only generally but well understood by all who speak that language. Means also will no doubt be employed, for giving them the whole Scriptures in such a form as is likely to be most universally intelligible to those who do not read the Turkish character. And should not this preparation be followed up by the oral instructions of Missionaries, who shall not cease to declare to them the whole counsel of God, till, through his grace, one and another, and multitudes, being led to inquire for themselves what they must do to be saved, shall be brought from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

The call which was made at the last Anniversary, and the appeals which were then addressed to the Christians of Scotland, have not been in vain. The confidence which the Directors then expressed, of the support they would receive when the operations and necessities of the Society were sufficiently known, have not been disappointed. Missionary candidates and funds have been obtained, if not to the full extent of what is requisite, (for this must bly be expected at once), yet certainly to a degree peculiarly encouraging, and in a manner that is justly calculated to inspire them with equal confidence, that in the future their wants shall, under the direction of infinite wisdom and beneficence, continue to be no less readily, and still more abundantly, supplied.

#### COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CORMASIE. A great city in the interior of Africa.

By recent advices from Africa, it appears that the mission which had some months ago been dispatched from Cape Castle to Cormasie, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee, had completely succeeded; and that it had met with the most gracious reception from the king. At first the king manifested great coldness and reserve, which is attributed to the endeavors of General Daendels to excite a feeling hostile to the English; but mutual explanations having removed this unfavorable impression from his majesty's mind, every opportunity, it is alledged, was sought of complimenting the gentlemen composing the mission, with the highest proofs of regard and distinction. The splendor, the order, the variety and extent of the king's retinue; his subject chieftain, officers, and attendants, had as much exceeded the expectations of the English, as did the decorum and benignity of his manners, and those of his family and courtiers who surrounded him. The Population of Cormasie is estimated at 200,000 souls.

## ACADEMICAL HONORS.

THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS of the University of Glasgow has conferred upon the Rev. Robert Morrison, of Canton, the degree of Doctor in Divinity, in consequence of his literary merit, in the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese language, and his other arduous engagements in philology. The grant of this di-ploma, we are informed, was made unanimously and gratuitously. We have been informed, that a learned Professor in the University of Glasgow, writing to one of the Directors of the Missionary Society in London, expressed himself to the following effect :- Never was the degree of D. D. conferred upon any person with more pleasure and satisfaction than on Dr. Morrison; and I hope it will encourage him in his

great and arduous labors." As a tribute of gratitude for the services rendered by the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, to Denmark, Halstein, and Iceland, in promoting the circulation of the Scriptures, and establishing Bible Societies and Associations, the University of KELL have gratuitously conferred upon him the degree of

On the establishment of a University at. Aso, in Finland, which look place on the recent Commemoration of the Reformation, the Rev. John Peterson was, upon the special recommendation of the Emperor of Russia, appointed a Doctor in Divinity, in consideration of his valuable exertions in Russia and Finland, in the service of the

AMERICAN MISSION AT CEYLON. Letter from the Missionaries in Ceylon, to the Corresponding Secretary.

Jaffna, Ceylon, June 2, 1817. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-In our public journal of March, 1816, and in our letters and journals of Oct. and Jan. following, directed to you and sent by way of Calcutta, we gave an account of our reception on this Island : the course of conduct we pursued previously to our fixing on this district as the field of our missionary labors : of our journey to this place, and some account of our prospects of usefulness here. These letters and journals we trust you will have received before this reaches you. We are sure it will afford you much satisfaction to learn from them the merciful dealings of God towards us. We are again, in addressing you permitted to speak of his uninterrupted mercy. With favor

hath he compassed us as with a shield.

Our prospects for schools are at present flattering. The brethren Richards and Meigs have not been able to open a regular school at Batticotta; yet eight or ten promising boys attend at the house to be instructed in English. They are encouraged to hope that as soon as they can prepare suitable places at their station, and in the adjoining parishes, they shall have many boys under their care. The brethren at Tillipally commenced a school on their first settlement there. About thirty boys were collected in a few weeks, who have been instructed in Tamul and English. Those who could read Tamul have committed to memory many passages of the Sacred Scriptures, much of Watts's catechism, translated into that language, and many pious hymns. They commit to memory with surprising facility. Within a few weeks since the gathering of their harvest, the school has increased. Some boys who first attended have left the school, vet they have now forty under their care. They have opened a school at Mallagum, two miles distant from Tillipally, the residence of D. Bast, Esq. He has been of essential service to our mission. They expect soon to commence a school at Panditrepo, the adjoining parish west of Tillipally. We think it interesting to remark, that the building for this purpose was erected by a man whose son was recovered from a state of mental derangement, while under the care of the brethren. Many boys are by his influence engaged for the school. The building at Mallagum, which we expect will soon be completed, is erected by subscription. The expense is defrayed principally by the native inhabitants of that parish. These however are in the native style, and cost about 200 Spanish dollars each. The brethren at Tillipally obtained permission from government to repair a part or all the old church buildings in two parishes near them, viz. Milette east, and Ondoville assets of Timpany, for the uscommodation of schools and the people who may assemble to hear the word of God preached. The buildings at these places are in a favorable state to be repaired, as those we now occupy were when we took possession of them; and the situations as promising for missionary stations. We find much difficulty in procuring

suitable instructors for our schools, particularly those who are qualified to teach both English and Tamul; and such instructors are necessary at our out stations, as all the boys who attend our schools wish to learn English. The wages of such teachers will be, we think, from three to eight Spanish dollars per month : common Tamulteachers less. The natives have prejudices against having their daughters instructed either in their own, or the English language. We are happy to percieve that these prejudices are not so strong in the people round us as they were. Some now consent to have their daughters taught Tamul. Their sons are generally taught to read, and write on the olla leaf, except those who belong to families of low cast, or are very poor. Such grow up as ignorant as the cattle in the fields. Though we meet with many encouragements at present, we expect to be called to encounter many obstacles in attempting to establish schools on an extended plan. Prejudices exist in the minds of some, against putting their sons under the instruction of Christian teachers. Many are at a loss to conjecture why we come so far to settle among them, as they have no idea that a person can be actuated by any motive superior to worldly interest. Some fear that we wish to entice their children from their country. We pray that our conduct may be such as to remove these fears from their minds. We are aware that we must contend with principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places. We know that the great adversary of souls will exert all his force to prevent the spread of the Gospel among this people. May we have grace patiently and faithfully to use the appointed means, and look to God to pour out his Spirit, break down the strong holds of Satan, and crect his holy kingdom in the hearts of

this degraded people.

Beside the difficulties above mentioned, others are in the way of our successul labors among the children and youth, which we can, in some degree at least, remove. The rich are in general most strongly attached to heathenism, and least disposed to send their children to our schools; but the poor are inclined to send theirs to us for instruction. This is no cause of wonder or discouragement, when we recollect we are taught, both by precept and example from the word of God, to look to the poor for the fruits of our labors. For not many rich, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the poor of this world to be heirs of the kingdom which he has prepared for his chosen. But the poor cannot support their sons at school; they are obliged to send them out to beg their food, Many of them often have nothing to eat other stations. The Rev. Mr. Glenic was

but the common fruits from the hedges, roots, and leaves, which they cat to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Many who have some landed property, assure us that they cannot support their numerous families, and send their sons to school; though they wish to have them learn; and those who do send, ofen detain their boys at home to assist in the labors of the field, and earn something for their support. The consequence is, their studies are interrupted, and the religious impressions which may have been made on their minds are too often effaced. The same effect, is, in a greater or less degree, produced by the children spending their evenings at home with their heathen parents and associates, and repeating heathen stories and songs.

To counteract these evils, and enable the poor to attend school, are desirable objects, which can be obtained only by taking the boys to reside with us, and by giving them support. On inquiry, we are assured that many active boys may be found, whose parents will gladly put them under our care, if we will support them. The brethren at Tillipally have been solicited by parents to take their sons to live with them. They now give a small sum weekly to twelve boys, who could not attend their school without this assistance. They have occasionally given clothes to those who were detained from school for the want of them. The evils above stated have induced them to give much attention to this subject, and they have ascertained that twelve Spanish dollars will support a boy a year, if a number are together. The Rev. C. David at Jaffnapatam, has a school on this plan supported by government, and one is also attached to the Tranquebar mission.

One great object of these schools is to qualify natives to instruct. The good effects which must result from the establishment of schools on such a plan, by which the boys may be kept from the influence of heathen society, and be regularly employed in useful studies, are so desirable, that the brethren at Tillipally have determined to take ten or twelve of their most promising boys, who are anxious to be entirely under their care, and keep them in a building which they erected in their garden for the accomodation of a school. They will make a written agreement, in which the parents will engage not to take their sons from the school without permission, nor do any thing to entice them from it. The brethren will engage to support, so long as they have the means of doing it, and educate the boys, while they conduct with propriety and show a disposition to learn; and when properly educated, they will either employ them, or use their influence to procure for them suitable employment.

The importance of establishing such schools appears more evident, when we consider the great need there is of well qualified native teachers, and the superiorrake, will nave over foreigners, particularly, if God should, as we would most devogtly pray, prepare them by his grace. Should the Board approve of our supporting the boys we now take, and we feel assured they will, we trust we shall receive from them all the assistance that is necessary for the support of promising boys at each station; such as may, by the divine favor, become distinguished blessings to multitudes who are now sitting in the region and shadow of death. If proper teachers could now be found, schools might be established and perintended by us in many parishes. Are there not pious individuals, who will cheerfully contribute to the support of one or more boys? We trust the Christian public will not permit an object, so intimately connected with the success of our mission, to fail for want of support. They feel as we do, that our success will be with the rising generation. We shall not, we trust, be disappointed in our belief, that the pious zeal and liberal charities of our sisters in the churches, so often manifested on similar occasions, will be called forth to aid in the support of this object. Small associations may be formed for the purpose of rescuing from the tyranny of Satan these unhappy youths, and bringing them to the light of the Gospel of the Prince of Peace. We hope their charities and prayers will, ere long, cause many here to rise up and call them blessed.

Our attention has been much called to the sick around us. Many flocked to our doors for medical aid, as soon as they were informed that we had the means of assisting them. We have reason to hope that God will bless our attention to them for their spiritual, as well as temporal good. It affords us an opportunity to recommend the Great Physician to many from different parts of the district, whom we should probably otherwise never see. We may converse with them in the most favorable circumstances to leave a good impression on their minds. Our morning prayers are often attended by many who come for medical aid, at which time we preach to them Jesus Christ. But we find that an attention to their wants subjects us to considerable expense, as many of the objects are wasting with hunger as well as disease, and some have no place in their sickness to shelter them from the weather. These circumstances induced the brethren at Tillipally to solicit assistance from their friends here. Through the active benevolence of the Rev. James S. Glenie, chaplain of this district, and J. N. Mooyart, Esq. magistrate of Jaffua, they collected enough to put up a building for an hospital, and furnished it with some accommodations for the destitute sick. The Rev. J. Glenie gave the timber for the building, and circulated a subscription paper. Mr. Mooyart contributed very generously for the object, and other gentlemen were very friendly and also contributed. They now raise a small monthly subscription, but its continuance is wholly uncertain, as the contributors belong either to the civil or military depart-

a few weeks since removed to Point de Galle. We regret his departure, as he is a desided friend of missionaries, and feels deeply interested for the moral improvement of this people. Mr. Mooyart is also a valuable friend to us: he is an active, zealous Christian. Four persons have already been brought to the hospital with their limbs very badly broken, and many other bad surgical and medical cases. The pressure of business induced the brethren to take a small boy from a Dutch family, to assist brother Warren in taking care of the sick, that his time might not be too much taken off from the study of the language, and other duties of the mission. The natives have no correct knowledge of surgery, and very little of medicine. We shall continue to assist these poor objects as far as we can at both our stations; and we hope the Board will give us a little assistance. We shall be obliged to look to them, from time to time, for the principal medicine which cannot be obtained here.

We cannot close our letter without expressing an earnest desire, that more missionaries may be sent to assist us in this field already white for harvest. Four or six more may now he as profitably employed here as ourselves.

We subscribe ourselves, your unworthy fellow laborers in the vineyard of Christ. EDWARD WARREN, BENJ. C. MEIGS, JAMES RICHARDS, DANIEL POOR.

#### MISSION AT BOMBAY.

Extract from the Journal of the Rev. GORDON HALL.

Oct. 12, 1816 - This afternoon, while on my tour among the natives, I found a young man and his wife's mother engaged in a furious quarrel. The occasion of the quarrel was this. The young man had requested that his wife might be sent to his house : I asked him the age of his wife, but this he could not tell me until he had asked another person, who told him that her age was seven years. But the mother of the girl refused to send the man his wife, unless he would first expend an hundred rupees in a family entertainment. To this the husband objected, and about this they were contending. But after I came up they soon desisted, apparently ashamed of such a shameful contention. The Hindoos among themselves are extremely quarrelsome and abusive, especially in their language, tho' they do not so frequently come to blows. I have repeatedly come up to a company of ten, twenty, or thirty, who were engaged in violent contests, and even in assaults upon each other. In such cases, I have repeatedly desired them to listen to a few words. I then reminded them that the great God was looking upon them, that his command was, that they should love one another, that they should love and forgive their enemies, and render them good for evil; that if they would do this, God would forgive and love them; but if they would not do this, God would never forgive their sins, but punish them for ever, &c. I have been astonished to see the effect of such an address. The bare rehearsal of some of the divine commands and precepts seemed to have an irresistably appeasing power on their minds. In this way I have repeatedly seen a fierce contention apparently quite subside in five minutes. I never found cause to regret my interference on any such occasion, but rathr the reverse.

13. Lord's day. Soon after sunrise went to the Sonahoore, that is, the place where the natives either bury or burn their dead. At that early hour one human body had been brought for burning, and the carcass of a cow for burial. This is the second time I have been present at the interment of this deified animal. The carcass is slung on poles by ropes & carefully carried on men's shoulders. A hole not very deep is dug in the sand by the sea shore. A large quantity of salt is then spread over the bottom of the grave, upon which the body of the cow is deposited. The grave is then filled up with the sand, and the whole ceremony is conducted with at least as much solemnity and respect, as when a fellow-man is consigned to the grave. I improved the occasion as well as I could in endeavoring to convince the people, that they ought to worship the great and eternal God, instead of such a dying brute, which to call God, and worship as God, was the highest degree of sin and provocation. In the afternoon spoke to a considerable number of people in different places. about the momentous concerns of their souls.

14 .- This evening came to a place where found an aged Mussulman lecturing some Hindoos on the unity of God. I asked him how this oneGod must be worshipped, and how he could be reconciled to sinners? He was not inclined to say much, and I proceeded to address a large number of people who were soon assembled. I have

spoken to the heathen in several other places. 16 .- In my route this evening, I fell in with a company of Gosawees, a class of religious mendicants, highly venerated by the Hindoos, but a most ignorant, arrogant, self-righteous, and in general, it is believed, a vicious set of people. The conversa-tion of these people, like that of the Hindoos generally, turns naturally and almost exclusively, either upon religion or upon filling their bellies, as their expression is. Though all the moral notions and sentiments of these heathers are so gross and monstrous, yet their conversation labitually manifests such a remembrance and recognition of some superior power appointing and controling all the allotments and vicissitudes of human life, as does most severely reprove, and ought deeply to shame, that multitude of atheistic Christians, who will talk for hours, if not for weeks, about even more than the ordinary events of life, without the slightest acknowledgments of a divine Providence. Hence, it is usually very easy to enter upon religious conversa-tion with the Hindoos. In the little com-

pany of Gosawees, just mentioned, was one | males were striving against him of a distinguished demeanor. Perceiving him to be a stranger, I asked him whence he came ! for there is no danger of giving offence to the Hindoos by this kind of inquisitiveness, to which they are themselves much habituated. - He replied, apparently with a consciousness of no small degree of superiority, that he was from Nushee, a place twenty or thirty miles distant on the continent, and that he was a Joseph, that is, an astronomer. I replied, that I felt gratified, and that I wished to ask him some questions about the Jotesh shasters, " Will you tell me whether, according to these shasters, the earth is a plane or a sphere ?" After fully comprehending the question, he confessed that he knew nothing about it, thus proving himself to be as much a novice and imposter, as nine tenths of those who prefer their claims to superior science. and as such do actually command respect among the ignorant multitude. It is a remarkable fact, and one which may ultimately be highly serviceable in pulling down the fabric of Hindoo superstition, that their religious books, held equally sacred, are directly at issue on several points in geography and astronomy. For instance, one class of their books declare the earth to be a plane, while their other books, with the same pretended supreme authority, as positively declare it to be a sphere. Thus obviously do they destroy the authority of each other. The conversation soon turned on their mythology, and one began to boast that he allowed of but one god, the god Mahadave, and that he worshipped no other. I asked him if Mahadave did not in a rage cut off one of Brumha's five heads. and was he not consequently a sinner .-" No," was his reply, " for Brumha had perjured himself, and his head was cut off as his punishment." "Then you allow that Brumba, one of your greatest gods, was a sinner?" "Yes," he replied, & manifestly with shame. But was not Mahadave severely cursed and punished for what he did ? " Yes." But can those who commit sin, and are cursed and punished for it, be the great, the sinless, the everlasting God? I enlarged, and finally told him that God had declared, that the wicked should be turned into hell, and that all, who did not in this life repent and obtain pardon from God, would certainly suffer in that lake of fire for ever.

The poor creature, though apparently convinced, would make no acknowledgment, but declared, that he would never worship any but Mahadave, and that if Mahadave went to hell,he would go there with him. After a word more of exhortation, I left them and proceeded to another place.

17. As I was walking in a populous part of the town, but a part where an European is scarcely ever seen, a money changer, a Hindoo, sitting upon his stall in the angle of two public roads, politely made me a salam, tobeisance) and invited me to take a seat near him. As he had seen me before, and knew what things I was in the habit of saying to the people, the conversation of course began on religious subjects. In the course of the conversation I repeated some of the commands against idolatry. He asked where such commands were. Are they written? I took a little book from my pocket, and read to him the commands in his own fanguage. By this time there were about twenty persons collected. But, "How," ven?" I then told him of the awful manner in which God gave the law from Mount Sinai. " But if God is an invisible and immaterial being, how could he write the commands on tables of stone?" When I remarked that nothing could be impossible or hard to him who created all things, he was not, or at least he pretended not to be, satisfied.

The Hindoos seem universally to possess some dark, indescribable, and unintelligible notion of a supreme, invincible, immaterial, abstract existence, or being, who is no more than a negation of all qualities. Hence, the people of all ranks are perpetually objecting to the doctrine that God is a spirit, and saying that it is impossible for an immaterial being to create material objects, or to have any immediate control over them. Here they found their system of polytheism, and their god Brumha is installed as the creator of all things, Vishnu the preserver, and Shev, or Mahadave, the destroyer; all gods in human form. And on the same principle, as new emergencies arose in the imaginations of the bewildered idolaters, and larger claims for a greater variety of gods, they went on multiplying them, and assigning to them their respective functions, until they swelled the catalogue of their deities to the monstrous number of thirty-three millions.

But to return to the stall of the money changer. As I was speaking of the great blessedness of those who love and serve the true God, one of the company replied, " But if you worship God, and if he so blesses his servants, how comes it to pass that you are travelling about through the mud on foot, and not riding in a chariot ? Give me a plenty of money and a carriage to ride in, that is what I want." I told him that God gave to his servants something better than money and chariots, peace of soul in this life, and afterwards an everlasting inheritance in heaven. In this life they are sometimes poor and afflicted, and sometimes they are rich and prosperous, as God pleases to appoint them, but hereafter they will all be alike, and completely happy in heaven for ever. But that the wicked, though they might have abundance of worldly riches and comforts, if they died in their sins, must go away into everlasting burnings.

18 .- Took a walk before breakfast, and came up to a large collection of people.-A man's wife had left him, and ran home to live with her mother. He had seized her by the hair of her head, and was dragging her back. Three or four other fe-

of his wife.

Quarrels of this kind are so that they excite no surprise, the p semble and laugh at it, as they d other piece of sport; and the pa stead of making any secret of the rather seek its publicity, and oper each other with the most disgrace guage. I very seldom go among ple in the morning, and still m do I find people at that hour of the engaged, and in a favorable situ instruction.

Nov. 21.—The following is translation of a passage in the sacr of the Hindoos.

"The sin of killing one ram is lent to the sin of killing a cartle sects; that of killing one bullet the slaughter of a hundred ram guilt of slaying a hundred bulled the slaying of one cow. The sin a hundred cows is equal to that a one brahmin; and know thou, great guilt of killing one womane sin of killing a full hundred brit

Herreeweejia, 2 chap. To attach guilt to the killing of is, perhaps, inseparably connected doctrine of transmigration. As the believes in this doctrine, he know that the beasts, birds, and the reptil he sees, are animated by the sou deceased ancestors; for he suppo every man, according as his sins n liable as a punishment, to be do pass, by a series of births, three or less of the grades of animal 8,400,000, which number embrace variaties of living creatures in the Hence, in the opinion of the Hind living creature becomes inviolable not be innocently destroyed.

But the degree of guilt attache

killing of a woman, as stated in the above quoted, is very extraordinar made equal to that of killing brahmins; for among the Hindoor males are in great degradation, and as incomparably inferior to men. our hundit, how the guilt of killing an could be a hundred fold great that of killing a brahmin, since th sidered the former as so much in the latter ? He confessed himself to give an explanation, but said he think of it, and make inquiry. month's delay he could give no be swer than this. "A certain god con a great crime, and his guilt was imp women, trees, mountains, fire and Hence, guilt and curses attach to which do not attach to males. Th whosoever, without cause, kills a the superior guilt of the female is it to the murderer." He seemed e ashamed of his explanation, and un offer any better one.

### REVIVALS OF RELIGION

From the Auburn (N.Y.) Rec Account of a Revival of Religion i mond, Ontario County, N. Y. nicated by the Rev. WARREN D.

The phrase " Revival of religion," pre

es that religion was before in a large which was indeed the case in this torn-commencement of this work, of grace however more than ever before perhaps to desire and prayer to God of some Chris-sinners here might be saved; as the scemed to increase and streng meetings increased, became solemn and In February last it was ascertained, the leading young men in the town had a hope of a saving change of heart. wards related his views and feelings in ence, and addressed his young friends he had formerly associated. The even evening greatly animated professing and one on his return home exclaimed, has begun." Some of the irreligious ed to be affected at this time, and one afterwards offered himself to the community the church stated that he was led at the inquire of himself "if Mr. , who tained in the view of the world an unb tained in the view of the world an un-character, finds himself so sinful how wa-I be, who have lived longer and beca-cious than he?" Many others after meetings appointed at their request and benefit, made known their views of the sed condition, and inquired what the do to be saved. During the three or fin-in which this interesting season continin which this interesting season continuin almost every week were brought to wretched state, while unreconciled others obtained a joyful deliverance by ing themselves to their Maker as living. And on the last Sabbath in April, 30 st the view of numerous spectators, make profession of faith in the Lord Jesus afterwards sat down at his able with to commemorate his dying love; and Sabbath in June, 17 more followed their Besides these additions, 4 more have be by letter, and the same number stand p for admission. Thus, this church wi ago consisted of 32 members, has by the and goodness of God, been increased to

The revival has subsided, but its good main. " The harrest appears to be pa ny are not saved. Many yet appear in who will, we fear, remain as tares who will, we lear, remain a wheat, until the final separation; and a little while since, were convinced of ger, have like one "who beholds his glase," forgotten what manner of pe were. Those however who give good of a change of heart, appear to live of a change of heart, appear they lives, and thus adorn the doctrine they

The friends of Zion will rejoice to he the county of St. Lawrence, in this state is causing the wilderness to bud and b the rose, in the spiritual sense. The who has recently returned from a missinto that part of the country, desirous ing the hearts of his fellow Christians. gion and elsewhere, through the med Recorder, communicates this pleasing In several towns in that county, which ly were a howing wilderness, extens are now prevailing, particularly in the De Kalb, Russell, Hopkinton and Stock hundreds of families, where no morn ing incense ever ascended to the th Almighty, altars are now erected to Jacob. In many instances, notorious in been brought to bow to the sceptre of a uel, and trophies of God's victorious continually multiplying, from the chil or ten years, to the heary headed sinns

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OLD CALL FOR MISSIONARIES.

noing is an extract of a letter from the Whithews, of the Missouri Territory, to of the Chillicothe Recorder, dated at Salt 12th, 1818. Its contents deserve the min of Missionary Societies, and Miin Gospel. It is most sincerely hoped, o measures will be immediately taken Gespel of Christ to the extremely abitants of the Western Territories. thing must be done, and ought to be delay, towards furnishing them

friend,-While we hear of good firent places, and from afar, we ned to send you in return. Darkmance covers the land and gross pople. A lamented indifference to inligion prevails in all these western belequate means are yet employed these goings down of the sun. There g egularly educated Clergymen in of forty-five or mi-none in the Illinois; and, I betwo or three in the state of Indiana. per vet been to Boon's Lick, up the there there is a population of six or and. We have no one to send. We expected that some Missionaries ent on last summer; but none have

From the New-Haven Courant.

h rou send us help."

Though we have none to raise the

may, yet we are the more to be pitied.

mon,-I was one of those whose curiacited, on learning that Mr. Myers, a m. converted to the Christian faith by ated Mr. Frey, was to exhibit his wonan last evening at the Conferencedingly attended, and not withstandectations had been raised by the acone gentlemen who had heard Mr. hw-York and New-Haven, yet I was atonished to hear the strong, clear and rapidity of movement. The notes mtely raised to a pitch that required a largest dimensions, and sunk to the most the bulfinch. It was with diffiid realize, that the sounds proceeded man being before me. The sensations this novel exhibition, were mingled resting reflection, that the person for we were called to contribute, was cendants of Abraham, the friend of who, in the face of his nation, after wenty years been a reader in their had boldly come out, and professed ms, as the Messiah promised to their a scene does not occur every day, hin the tenderest sensibilities of the Mrt. Was there one present who did Myers God-speed? Was there one mite in the excellent and approprithe Rev. Mr. Hawes? I hope, Sir, Myers visits this city again, there will the given; that all may have an opattending; and that the exhibition of our places of worship, as it wil mable to the hearers, and the collecwito defray the expenses of this gentation, in the language of our counw some proportion to the importance and the well known liberality of the Hartford. AN AMATEUR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mays's Anatomical Preparations now this town, form one of the most inplays for the scientific and curious was ever offered for public inspecmibition is well worthy the attention It is not like the fleeting amusetay, that serve to occupy a few leia man's time, and then are thought

al to impart a fund of information to mer, and to leave an impression upon Measily effaced.

the intricate parts of the structure body correctly represented, and ac-We see a minute imitation of and wonderful machinery of the hat has cost the accumulated labor imprehend, even so far as it is now

in opportunity of visiting the lecture mist, and very few understand nternal structure of the body .an opportunity for every one to acion upon the subject, and such I may not perhaps occur again. mend a visit to this room to evesed of a deliberate and reflecting no man can behold this exact repheir earthly prison-house, without the Psalmist, "We are fearfully

Sentlemen only are here intended.] LINES.

Mrs. SARAH STRONG STORRS, Richard S. Storrs, jr. of Braintree. by to Death his victim yieldsing, the serious and the gay! now nothing human shields, ingle with their kindred clay! soul and callous is that heart low when a Christian dies ; when earthly friends must part! ak to close a mortal's eyes! 1! a Cross his dying bed ! his dying eyelids closesupports his drooping head, erull his hellish foes! th, thou follower of the Lamb! Snish drench the Christian's cheek, tar of the great I AM! silent serrow dares not speak! spangs his widow'd heart must feel, bed it hy husband's mind employ in prayer, we see him kneel, on his highest earthly joy! issively we bow, will trickle and tho' sighs will rise;

bus a gainer sure art thou, Crown which angels well may

ind-thy Gon recall'd thy breath,

our bade thee smile in death!

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

The recent election of Governor, &c. in this State, appears to have excited so little interest in the public mind, that we deem it unnecessary to detail the votes from the different towns. Hon. BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD was the candidate in opposition to Gov. BROOKS. We shall give the total of the votes as they are received. In yesterday's Gazette returns were published as follows:

1818. Brooks. Crown. Brooks. Dearb. 172 towns 23,295 13,801 27,550 18,552 Net Gain for Gov. Brooks 496.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of this Institution has acknowledged the receipt of \$2342,00, in March, 1818, viz From the Norfolk Bible Society, a donation of \$150; the Washington county B.S. (N.Y.) \$370, their surplus funds ; the Lynchburgh B. S. (Va.) \$350, part of their surplus funds ; the N. Jersey \$500, to purchase Bibles : Samuel Bayard. \$50, to purchase Bibles; the Reformed Dutch Church, at English Neighborhood, Bergen county, (N. J.) \$160, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. Cornelius J. Demarest, a Director for life; the students of Middlebury College, (Vt.) \$120, presented to Rev. Joshua Bates, their President, (in addition to \$30 received 5th Dec. last) to constitute him Director for life :- from the following gentlemen as members for life :- James Monroe, Esq. President of the United States, \$50; William H. Crawford, Esq. Secretary of the Trea-sury U. S. \$30; J. C. Calhoun, Esq. Secretary at War, \$30; Benj. W. Crowinshield, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, \$30 ; James W. M'Cullough, Esq. of Baltimore, \$100; Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. of Washington City, (D. C.) \$30 :- also thirty dollars each to constitute the following ministers members for life, viz:—Rev. Daniel A. Clark, by the Female Cent Society of Southbury, (Conn.); Rev. Lyman Beecher, by a number of ladies of the first Ecclesiastical Society in Litchfield, Conn. Rev. Dr. William Neil, by a Bible Class of young ladies of his congregation, in Philadelphia; Rev. James M'-Chord, by several ladies of Market-street Church, Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. Joseph E. Camp, by benevolent semales in the Society of North Litchfield, Conn.; Rev. Ichabod Nichols, by a number of young gentlemen of the first Congregational Society in Portland, Maine; Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, by the ladies of Fairfield, Conn. ; Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, by ladies of the 5th Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia; Rev. Archibald Alexander, by several students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, (N. J.) Rev. Elisha Macurdy. by the congregations of Cross Roads and Three Springs, Burk's county, (Penn.); Rev. John Langdon, by the ladies of Bethlehem, Conn.; Rev. Philander Parmele, by the Female Cent Society, in Bolton, Conn.:—also three dollars for the annual contributions of each of the three following members, Rev. John Knox, of New-York; Mr. Zophar Meade, of Horseneck, (N. Y.) and Edward Payson, of Boston, (an infant of 2 yrs. being the second payment of one cent a day from the day of his birth.)-Christian Herald.

The Managers of the American Bible Society, at their meeting on the 19th day of March, 1818. adopted the following Resolution, viz.

That in ordinary cases occurring within the U. S. it is inconsistent with the best interests of this Society to distribute the Bible gratuitously, except thro' the medium of auxiliary societies." The Managers embrace the opportunity which

this notice affords them, of recommending the for-mation of auxiliary societies in all those places where the inhabitants are destitute of the Bible. However small these auxiliaries may be in the number of members, and unable to contribute, for the present, to the funds of the American Bible Society, they may still be the depository and distributors of the Bibles which the Managers may

deem proper to afford them gratuitously.

By order of the Board, John B. Romeyn,
Secretary for Domestic Correspondence.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums into the Treasury, in March, 1818.

\$100 A Life Subscription, Do. a Clergyman's do. From annual Subscribers, 81 10 Donations,

# AMERICAN CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Friday, April 3. Narigation Act. The Senate resumed the consideration of a bill

concerning Navigation, reported on Wednesday. [This bill contains three sections. The first provides, that from and after the 30th of September next, the ports of the United States, shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States. The 2d section provides substantially, that any British vessel entering our ports, shall, on her departure, if laden with the productions of the United States, give bonds not to land her cargo at any of the British ports prohibited in the first section, and to forfeit vessel, tackle, &c. if she attempts to sail without so giving boud .-The 3d section enacts the manner of recovering

the penalties, accounting for them, &c.] Messrs. Barbour, King and Macon, each sup-ported this bill.—The question, Shall it pass to be engrossed? was thus decided:—Yeas 32. Nay 1.

Commercial Regulation. A very important bill has passed the Senate of the U. States, with only one dissenting voice, to shut the ports of the U. S. after September next, against all British reasels arriving from ports into which American ressels are not permitted to enter. This measure, as a municipal regulation, and jus-tified by the laws of fair retaliation, cannot involve any political difference with England; and will cease to operate whenever the British colonies are permanently opened to the admission of American vessels. The motives of this measure may be seen in the report made to the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, on the 17th of last month. It is there laid down, that the admission of American vessels into the West India islands, &c. is not more than a fair equivalent for the admission of British vessels in all the American ports, particularly the new States, (which in a commercial sense may be called colonies,) producing, as they do, all the artied colonies,) producing, as they do, an eless of European colonies in the same hemisphere. Whether this, or the bill before the House laying duties amounting to a prohibition, will best effect the contemplated object, is a question we are not able to solve.

[Centinel.]

The Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the imprisonment of Mr. Meade, in Cadiz, thus conclude their report on his hard case:—" Nothing but a confidence that the representation of the President, who has demanded the immediate liberation of Mr. Meade, will produce the desired effect, would have restrained your Committee from recommending the adoption of measures of severe retribution."

MARRIAGES.

HOUSE, Friday, April 3.

Twenty-First State.

A bill to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution, and for admission

of it into the Union, was read twice, and passed.

Saturday, April 4.—A resolution passed, by a majority of 19, requiring the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, to report at the next ses-

A bill has been reported to the House of Con-

gress for laying heavy duties on certain articles

imported, to encourage American manufactures

The following are part of them. Dols. Cts.

On all Steel, per cwt. - - - - 1 50 On Shot, manufactured of lead, per lb. 3

On PAPER, for copper-plate printing or

On Tacks, &c. not exceeding 16 onnces

And Tacks, Brads and Springs exceeding

16 ounces to a 1000, the same as nails. On silver plated saddlery, coach and har-

ness furniture; and on all articles of

which copper is the material of chief

value, thenty-fire per cent, ad val.

The contemplated duty on paper is loudly

complained of in New-York, as tending to prohibit

the importation, and to enhance the price of this

essential article-which may almost be consider-

ed as a necessary of life-and to obstruct the progress of education, and the diffusion of information.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Indian War.

St. Marys, (Geo.) March, 17 .- " On Friday one

Johns was butchered by the Indians, not more

than 16 miles from Jefferson Court-House; and

the depopulation of Camden county is threatened.

Indian Allies .- The National Intelligencer an-

nounces, that more than 1300 Creek Warriors,

under the famous Chief, Mackintosh, have joined

Gen. Jackson, and have been organized into

nineteen companies, the names of the captains of

Milledgeville, March 24 .- On the 6th our mili-

tia were, in good health, within 20 miles of Fort

Scott. On the 20th, 400 Tennesseans left Hart-ford, and on the 22d, 800 left Fort Hawkins for

A bad offair .- A few days since, in a quarrel

between some citizens and waggoners of Hartford,

and a party of Tennesseans stationed there, Capt.

Chiscolm, of the latter, was killed, and several

others, on both sides, were severely wounded.

Blame is attached to both parties, but the con-

duct of the Tennessee troops is spoken of as op-probrious and insulting to the inhabitants.

Skirmish with the Indians.

We learn, (says the Savannah Republican of

the 28th March) that on the 18th inst. a party of

34 of the Telfair militia, 17 were mounted, and

17 on foot, under Maj. Cawthorn, passed over the

Ocmulgee in pursuit of a party of Indians. The

order of march was, that if they fell in with the

Indians in a thicket, or disadvantageous ground,

retreat would be ordered, and to be continued

until they gained suitable ground to combat with

the enemy. They met the Indians 50 or 60 in number, in a thicket, and the retreat was order-

ed by the Major-the horsemen continued the re-

treat on suitable ground; Mitchel Griffin, who

commanded the footmen, ordered them to face a-

bout and fight the Indians. Griffin was immedi-

ately killed, and four others fell dead, and two

were wounded. The Judian loss is reported to be about ten killed, including their Chief, whose

body was found after the action. It was a drawn battle. The horsemen under Major Cawthorn, it

is reported, did not return to aid their country-

men who fought on foot. This skirmish, no doubt

is the one in which it was stated that Gen. Jack-

"Considerable excitement prevails here, in

consequence of the treatment experienced by

some hundreds of Swiss and German peasants

who had just arrived in three Dutch ships, and

who had been sold to raise the money due for their

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Philadelphia, April 1 .- At the Court of Com-

mon Pleas in Adams county, a cause of the above

description was tried, in which a Miss Catharine

Everly, was plaintiff, and Mr. John Sell defend-ant. The plaintiff obtained a verdict of two

thousand dollars.

A relenting Thief.—A few days since, an old lady in Baltimore, had her house robbed of \$600, which was nearly all she was worth in the world.

On the fact being made known, through the me-

dium of the papers, luckily caught the thief's eye,

and so far repented as to return \$300 to the old

Fire .- On the 24th ult. a fire broke out in the

public square of Murireesburg, in Tenn. by which all the houses on one side of the square were con-

sumed. The loss is said to have been very great,

John Tierman has been executed at Pittsburgh, Pen. for the murder of Patrick Campbell. The

criminal confessed, "that being fired with re-

Suicide. -Mr. Jacob Morse, of Guilford, (N. H.)

on the 24th ult. put a period to his life by first

cutting his throat, then striking himself several

blows on the head with an axe, and then plunging

FOREIGN NEWS.

Capt. Austin, from Bombay, informs, that the war continued in India ;- That a treacherous at-

tack on Nagpore (Nov. 28th) by the Rajar of Be-

rar, had been defeated, the native army cut up,

and the Rajah compelled to sue for peace :- That

the native provinces between Bombay and Ma-

dras were in a state of general revolt, committing

continual acts of murder and pillage; and that Lord Moira, with 90,000 men, had marched against

the insurgents, not leaving a regular soldier at

Late Gibraltar papers contradict the late story of the brutal conduct of the Dey of Algiers. The wife of Don Carles, brother to the King of Spain, had blessed her husband with a Prince, and Spain

The Russian fleet which has arrived at Cadiz

had not a soldier on board it; and the Russian

seamen who navigated it, have returned home. The vessels are to form the transports and cop-

voy of a strong expedition fitting out in Spain for S. America, under the celebrated Gen. O' Donnell.

Destruction of a whole Family by Fire in the Town-

taken place, in the Township of Leeds; where a

whole family consisting of Neil Ferguson, his wife, and four children, the eldest, a boy of ten years of age, and three girls, of the age of six years, four years, and fourteen months, have been, together with the farm house in which they resided, con-

sumed by fire. The House was a solitary one

adjoining Craig's road; it is said to be forty-seven

or forty eight miles from Quebec, seventeen or eighteen from St. Gilles, and nearly the latter

distance from any neighbor on either side. This sad event was not known until several days after

it took place, when the ruins of the house and the bones of the victims were discovered by some

A very melancholy occurrence has recently

an heir to the crown.

From India-late .

QUEBEC, March 26.

his head into a stream of water.

venge, he did deliberately kill the deceased."

he instantly felt the compunctions of conscience

lady, by throwing it into her chamber window.

From New-Orleans, March 16.

son was engaged.

passage."

thousand dollars.

\$288, 10

The militia are ordered out."

which are enumerated.

Gen. Jackson's H. Q.

to a 1000, per 1000, - - - -

writing, per pound, - - - On all other Paper, per pound, - -

sion, a plan for Internal Improvements.

In Boston, Mr. John C. Bradlee, to Miss Ann Allen-Mr. Abraham Bird, to Miss Lydia H. Wallace-Mr. William Chattuck, to Miss Eunice Hazon-Maj. John White, to Mrs. Sarah Hudson-Mr. Henry Fowle, Jr. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Edes—Mr. Ebenezer Reed, jun. of Woburn, to Miss Eleanor Bowles-Mr. Benjamin Walker, of Charlestown, to Miss Louisa Pierpont-Mr. Benjamin Adams, to Miss Louisa Ann Walter, dau.

of Lynde Walter, Esq.
In Marblehead, Mr. Cyrus Smith, to Miss Lucy Prince—Mr. Benj. Ireson, to Miss Martha Putman. In Barnstable, Rev. Daniel Chessman, pastor of the Baptist Church in Warren, (R. I.) to Miss

Christina Hallet.
In Worcester, Mr. George W. Brooks, to Miss
Emice Flagg.—In Lancaster, Mr. John Dodd, of
Princetown, to Miss Bebecca, daughter of Josiah Flagg, Esq.-In Waldoboro', Mr. George Kaler, to Miss Lucy Miller, daughter of Capt. Charles Miller .- In Weston, Mr. Joshua Clapp, of New-London, to Miss Clarissa Clark .- In Fairhaven, Mr. Charles Grinnell, merchant of New-Bedford, to Miss Eunice Hitch.—In Granville, Charles F. Bates, Esq. to Miss Julia Hubbard.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Oliver Wiswall, aged 62-Mrs. Charity, wife of Capt. Moses Ames, aged 34-Miss Mary Pollard, aged 14-Mr. Levi Gill, aged 51-Nehemiah Ellis, only son of Nehemiah Leonard, jun. aged 7 months—Catherine, only daughter of Mr. John Mann, aged 15 months—Killed, by a fall from the mast head of sch. Dolphin, Mr. Josh-

ua Pearce, of Provincetown, aged 50. In Charletown, Capt. Phinehas Smith, aged 67.—Capt. Thos Edes, 56—Mr. Joab Jaquith, 27. In Woburn, Miss Mary Carter, aged 85. In Salem, Widow Hannah McIntire, aged 92. Her posterity amounts to 148.

In Brookline, William Aspinwall, jun. M. D. 33. In Newton, Mr. Francis A. Foxcraft, mer. of Boston In Milford, Mr. Fisher Wedge, aged 25.

In Northampton, Mr. Asahel Parsons, 80.—In Cumberland, (R. I.) Benjamin Wilkinson, Esq. aged 73.—In Birmingham, (Penn.) Dr. Nathaniel Bedford.—In Baltimore, Lt. E. R. Davis, of the U. S. navy.—In Riceborough, (Geo.) Dr. Thomas M. Kallender, aged 33.—In Bryan County,

of Rhode-Island.—In Plympton, Mr. Jacob Wright aged 85.—In North-Guilford, (Con.) Mr. Timothy Baldwin, aged 67.—In North-York, Mrs. Barbary-Ann Heister, aged 103.—In Alexandria, Mr. Barzillai Wyman, a native of Boston, aged 22; Drowned, Mr. Joseph C. Rutherford, formerly of

Newburvport. In Bordentown, (N. J.) 28th ult. Dr. Joseph Redman, formerly of Philadelphia. The preceeding afternoon he walked between 2 and 3 miles to visit an acquaintance; in the evening he attempted to return to his dwelling, but from the darkness of the night, and the defect of his eyesight which had lately very much failed, he wandered in the adjacent country till near morning. He was found nearly covered with snow, and life just "glimmering in the socket." exertion was made to restore animation; but he expired in a few hours afterwards.

At Bath, 9th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, 45, relict of the late Capt. Clark Drew, of Duxbury.

OBITUARY NOTICE. In Woodford county, Ky. departed this life on the 12th ult. JACON WILLARD, Esq. This very estimable gentleman was a stranger in Kentucky. He was recently from Boston, travelling in company with his lady, in the hope of recovering his health. It appears from numerous documents which he left behind him, that he was a gentleman of the first respectability, as a scholar, as a counsellor at law, and as a Christian. He was a member of the Baptist church. The writer of this article had the happiness of becoming acquainted with Mr. Willard a few weeks before his death. Rarely has he met with such a nran. Rarely if ever has he seen so much intelligence and so much plety united in one person. The rational, clear, and scriptural views which this good man had upon his death bed, were truly interesting to all about him; and the last words that he was ever heard to utter, were, 'O! death where is thy sting, O! grave where is thy victory.' such was the death of one who had a mind awake to all the endearments of life, and to all the elegancies of refined society. Mr. W. has left a kind and amiable widow in a strange land, together with two children who are in Boston. Let these dear mourners remember that "the Lord preserveth the strangers, and relieveth the fatherless and the widow"-and that "precious in the sight (Geo.) Rev. George D. Swett, aged 37, a native of the Lord is the death of his saints." [Monitor.

### NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT. On the 1st of March, 1818, was published in London in Quarto, Price on Demy, 16s .- Royal, 24s.

PART I. OF A NEW TRANSLATION

THE HOLY BIBLE: COMPRISING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS. By JOHN BELLAMY.

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS." IT may be necessary to inform the Public, that no translation has been made from the original Hebrew since the 128th year of Christ. In the fourth century Jerome made his Latin version from this Greek translation; from which came the Latin Vulgate, and from the Latin Vulgate all the European translations have been made; thereby perpetuating all the errors of the first Translators. To this Translation will be added various Notes; in which the Translator, who has for upwards of twenty years devoted his time to this Work, pledges himself to bring full authority from the Original for any variation he has made from the received translation.

following references are made to some of our most learned Writers, who were decidedly of pinion, that a new translation of the Scriptures was absolutely necessary; not only on account of the great improvement in our language, but because the translators have erred respecting things most

Were a version of the Bible executed in a manner suitable to the magnitude of the undertaking. such a measure would have a direct tendency to establish the faith of thousands." Bp. Newcomb. such a measure would have a direct tendency to establish the latin of thousands." Bp. Newcomb.—
"An accurate translation, proved and supported by sacred criticism, would quash and silence most of the objections of pert and profune cavillers." Bluckwall's Soc. Class. Prof. 1731.—"Nothing would more effectually conduce to this end, than the exhibiting the Holy Scriptures themselves in a more advantageous and just light, by an accurate revisal of our vulgar translation." Dr. Lowth's Visitation Sermon at Durham, 1758.—"The Version now in use in many places does not exhibit the sense of the text, and mistakes it besides in an infinite number of instances." Durell's Crit. on Job. 1772. \_" Whoever examines our Version in present use, will find that it is ambiguous and incorrect, even in matters of the highest importance." Professor Symonds's Observations on the Expediency of revising the Present Version, 1789.—" Great improvements might now be made, because the Hebrew and Greek languages have been much cultivated and far better understood, since the year 1600." Dr. Kennicott's Remarks, &c. 1787, p. 6 .- " It has mistaken the true sense of the Hebrew in not a few places. Do we not know the advantages commonly taken by the enemies of Revelation, of triumphing in objections plausibly raised against the Divine Word, upon the basis of an unsound text or wrong translation?" Blancy's Prelim. Disc. to Jeremiah, 1789.

The work will probably be comprised in Ten Parts.

#### SOME FEW SELECTED PASSAGES, Shewing the contrast between the Old and New Translation.

OLD TRANSLATION.

2 Kings v. 18. In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master cometh into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon; when I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant

in this thing.

Amos iii. 6. Shall evil be in the city, and the Lord hath not done it? Isaiah ix. 3. Thou hast multiplied the nation

and not increased the joy: they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.

Prov. xvi. 4. The Lord hath made all things

for himself, yea even the wicked for the day of evil. 1 Sam. xvi. 23. And it came to pass when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul.

Isaiah vi. 10. Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes: lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and convert, and be healed.

Gen. iii. 22. And the Lord God said, Behold the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for

Gen. vi. 4. There were giants in the earth in 1b. ver. 6. And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at

his heart.

wood : rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch. Ch. xxxvii. 3. Now Israel loved Joseph more

alb. ver. 14. Make thee an ark of Gopher-

than all his children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made him a coat of many Jer. iv. 10. Then said I, Ah Lord God, surely

thou hast greatly deceived this people, and Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall have peace; whereas the sword reacheth unto the soul.

Ch. xx. 7. O Lord, thou hast deceived me. and Lwas deceived: thou art stronger than I, and hast prevailed. NEW TRANSLATION

In this thing will Jehovah pardon thy ser-vant? When my lord came to the house of Rimmon to worship there, then he leaned on my hand, and I myself worshipped in the house of Rimmon: since I myself worshipped in the house of Rimmon, will Jehovah, I pray thee, pardon thy servant in this thing? Shall evil be in the city, and Jehovah hath not equited it?

00

Thou hast multiplied the nation, hast thou not increased the joy? they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.

Jehovah hath ordained all to answer him; thus also the wicked for the day of wickedness. Now it was, when the spirit of God was upon

The heart of this people was made gross, also his ears heavy, and his eyes were turned aside; lest he should see with his eyes, and hear with his ears, or his heart should understand, and return, and be healed.

Then Jehovah God said, Behold the man was like one of us; with knowledge of good and evil; and therefore, if he will put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life; then he shall eat, and live for ever.

The apostates were on the earth in those days.

Yet Jehovah was satisfied that he had made man on the earth; though he idolized himself at his heart.

Make for thee an ark of the wood of Gopher; apartments thou shalt make in the ark : there thou shalt expiate, within and without, by atone-

Now Israel preferred Joseph, before any of his sons; for a successor of the eldership after him: and he made for him a vesture of supplication.

Then I said, Ah! Lord Jehovah, truly to desolation thou hast desolated this people, even to Jerusalem, for saying, Peace shall be among you: but the sword reacheth to the soul.

Thou hast persuaded me, O Jehovah: thus I was persuaded; thou hast strengthened me, and hast prevailed.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES. 12 TME 12 15 H. R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT, 6 Copies. THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia. Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary. Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

With a numerous list of Nobility, Gentry, and others.

THOMAS B. WAIT & SONS, propose to re-publish the above work by subscription. Each part, on demy quarto, which in London is \$3, 56, shall be printed in Boston, on good paper, and a new & elegant type, at two dollars, to be paid on delivery. To non-subscribers, three dollars. As the author has been permitted to dedicate his translation to the Prince Regent, and as the Queen, the Royal Family, and a numerous list of Nobility and Gentry are among the subscribers, there can be no doubt of the high reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even orthodoxy of the

#### POETRY.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Jan. 30. On receiving from Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, piece of the Tree under which WILLIAM PENN made his treaty with the Indians, and which was blown down in 1812, converted to the purpose of an Inkstand.

BT MR. ROSCOE.

From clime to clime, from shore to shore, The war-fiend raised his hateful yell, And midst the storm that realms deplore Penn's honor'd tree of concord fell.

And of that tree, that ne'er again Shall Spring's reviving influence know, A relic o'er the Atlantic main, Was sent-the gift of foe to foe!

But though no more its ample shade Wave green beneath Columbia's sky, Though every branch be now decay'd, And all its scatter'd leaves be dry ; Yet, midst this relic's sainted space, A health-restoring flood shall spring, In which the angel-form of peace

May stoop to dip her dove-like wing. So once the staff the prophet bore By wondering eyes again was seen To swell with life through every pore, And bud afresh with foilage green. The withered branch again shall grow, Till o'er the earth its shade extend-And this—the gift of foe to foe---Become the gift of friend to friend.

#### MISCELLANY.

#### SPEECH OF DR. ROGERS. \*

From the Harrisburg Chronicle, March 7. On Tuesday morning last, when resolutions previously made were called for, Dr. Rogers of the county of Philadelphia, arose in his place and addressed the chair in the following manner:

Mr. Speaker, -On the 285th page of the journals of this house may be found a resolution which I offered on the appropriation of a certain sum of money for the purchase of Bibles without comment, to be distributed among the poor of this Commonwealth. Owing to the many and repeated calls for money necessary for our public concerns,& the promotion of the good of the State, I have hitherto deferred calling up the said resolution,&probably should have permitted it to remain in a quiescent state on our records, under the expectation that it might be noticed by some future legislature, when our treasury should be in more eligible circumstances-but a deistical attack on that resolution by a southern editor of a newspaper, which never would have been known at our seat of government, had it not have been copied into the National Intelligencer. viewed by some as the political Bible of our country, compels me in self-defence to make a few remarks on the said resolutionnot, Mr. Speaker, that any of these things, in the language of the inspired Apostle, " move me" to any improper supplication, but to convince this legislative body of freemen, that as a professing Christian and Minister of the Gospel, I am not to be appalled by such imbecile attacks !

That text of the apostle Peter, through a considerable protracted life, has animated me to perseverance. "For what glory is it, if when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God." No. Mr Speaker, I am not ashamed of the Bible. From the same section of that " great dominion," State of Virginia, I had the misfortune, or rather the felicity, of becoming the victim of similar irony for proposing, at the instance of our late worthy Chief Magistrate, Governor Snyder, "the acknowledgement of a GOD," in our most public document, the Constitution of the United States." The pitiful shafts of ten thousand such newspapers or other paragraphists, will never deter me from doing my duty as a legislator, or using my best though weak endeavors in causing the Oracles of Heaven to obtain a universal

circulation.

The patronizing Bible Societies, when the Bible ought to be embraced as the Supreme Law of the land, is not only my duty but my glory, even as an independent citizen. The resolution is perfectly in coincidence with those views which I have repeatedly, Sir, on this floor, maintained in opposition to all religious establishments .-What, Sir, encouragement given by a legislative body to supply the poor of our Commonwealth with the word of eternal life, made a subject of satire or ridicule, and that satire or ridicule countenanced by a printer at the seat of our National Gov. ernment! "We have fallen upon evil times, indeed." The Bible, Sir, exclusive of its evangelical principles, is acknowledged by all Christendom as the very best code of human or civil law; who can read the Sermon on the Mennt and keep from reverencing the Law Giver, its Divine Author ?-were the blessed volume of inspiration universally perused and credit given to its celestial pages, we should in our beloved country have less crimes, so odious in the sight of an Holy God, to weep over ! Were it not trespassing, Mr. Speaker, on your indulgence and the patience of this respectable House, I could refer you to Great Britain and its dependencies, where from the very highest in authority to the lowest in subjection, there appears to be an indiscriminate exertion in promoting the most astonishing dispersion of the word of God! The thousands of pounds sterling which have already been expended by their matchless parent Bible Society, in forwarding in all directions and almost in all ianguages, millions of this revered volume, is enough to rouse us all to action, and would undoubtedly do it, were we now to make a solemn hause and to look into Eternity. I will not avail myself of examples and names the most honorable and illustrious in supporting the proffered res-olution, or I might bring into the view of this house an Alexander of Russia, who

\* [The Resolutions here alluded to were published in page 51, of Vol. II, of the Recorder.]

out of his Imperial treasuries and private coffers, authoritatively as well as spontancously bestows sums almost incredible for the spiritual illumination of his fellow mortals. The same spirit is possessed by Prussia's Monarch and other crowned heads, who are not ashamed to crown their and our JESUS Lord of all ! The late deceased Princess Charlotte made the Bible her companion, and self-removed from all fantastical parade, ostentation, or pride of situation, gleried in the distribution of the Bible, and handed a copy as the best and richest boon she could bestow, to one of her domestics a little before she bade our world adieu !- But wither sir, am I wandering. You will pardon me, if I detain the house only a few moments longer, while we come nearer home. These United States are not wanting in characters, great, wise and good, who also have found and acknowledged "Wisdom's ways to be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, peace." The celebrated Mr. Wirt's prodigy of

cloquence, was a believer in Christianity, and that prodigy and believer was Patrick Henry, the first republican governor of the state of Virginia, " a man," as a recent reviewer observes, " above all others, excepting Washington, admired and esteemed in a state, that has many distinguished unbelievers." Yes, sir, Patrick Henry " was in his convictions and public acknowlegment decidedly a friend to divine revelation, and he wrote a most interesting letter to his daughter on this all-important subject. The rising greatness of our country he viewed as greatly tarnished by Deism, and that its most powerful antidote was the universal circulation of the Holy Scriptures. Acknowledging religion to be of infinitely higher importance than politics, " the thought, which some good people indulged that he was no Christian, gave him greater pain he observed, than the appellation of Tory." A friend who visited him not long before his death, found him engaged in reading the Bible-" here," said he holding it up, " is a book worth more than all the other books that were ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have found time to read it with proper attention and feeling, till lately. I trust in the mercy of Heaven, that it is not yet too late."

The Honorable Pierpont Edwards, o. Connecticut, it is said, when most distinguished at the bar, and an avowed infidel, used to quote the Scriptures in his pleadings with the most powerful effect !-"In all cases of common law," a sensible writer observes, "there is no book which furnishes so many general principles, and so many cases of their particular applications, as this blessed volume."

We cannot here, sir, omit mentioning the name of the venerable Boudinot, of Burlington, New-Jersey, President of the American Bible Society, who so cheerfully subscribed and paid his \$10,000 in a cause so noble, so great and so good !- Verily, Boudinot " will not lose his reward." Almost a host of American worthics might be introduced, if necessity required, not merely of Divines, but of Civilians, Politicians and Legislators, who, throughout all our states, have stepped forth and arranged themselves as volunteers on the side of truth aud the Bible.

The present Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth must not and ought not to be omitted. In his inaugural address, Governor Findlay was not ashamed to declare from that elevated seat which you, as our Speaker, so respectably occupy, that "The Religion of the Redeemer is the only stedfast basis of that morality on which republics are founded." A sentiment, sir, which ought to be inscribed on marble and engraved in letters of gold !- a sentiment worthy of any earthly Potentate whatever, of any President, of any Governor or Chief Magistrate in the world ! Dare infidel paragraphists record such a sentiment, because delivered to a legislative body of republicans. as an encroachmant upon civil libertyhere is no sectarian or religious establishment alluded to, and in the words of the reviewer aforesaid, the Rev. Dr. Ely, of Philadelphia, - "Those Christians are either very ignorant or very unfaithful to the only King, whom republicans will or ought to obey, who do not endeavor to promote Christianity by their suffrages, as well as their prayers,"-and I will add, as a member of this house, by their resolutions and hublic acts !- After thanking this honorable House for their attention and kindness, I move, sir, that the resolution, considering the present temporary depression of our finances, may be referred to the early at-

The resolution was accordingly referred -

### EFFECTS OF NOVEL READING.

tention of the next legislature.

From the London Evangelical Magazine, On the 11th of December, 1817, John Vartie was executed before Newgate, London, for forging a check for 400%. with an intent to defraud Messrs. Brenchley & Co. bankers, at Gravesend, to whom he was clerk.

The case of Vartie, who was only 19 years of age, excited unusual interest and commiseration. He was the son of respectable parents, who are now living near Kirkby Steven, in Westmoreland. He procured gratuitous education at a grammar school in that county, and is said to have made such a proficiency in languages, &c. that he became the usher of that school at 10 years of age, and tutor in a gentleman's family at 13. At 15 he engaged with an attorney; when he began the fatal course of Novel reading, and the perusal of infidel writings. He then removed to London, and soon after became a teacher at a respectable school at Gravesend; when his good conduct recommended him to the notice of the gentlemen who kept a bank in that town, by whom he was accept-

This change of situation, and its consequences, will be best described in his own | writings which seduce the mind & destroy

words, taken from a paper which he left in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Rudge:-

In this innocent and amusing manner, (alluding to his literary pursuits), nearly two years passed sweetly over, when a vacancy occurring in the Gravesend bank, I was engaged as a clerk by the firm, who considering my general good character as a sufficient security, required no other-Now becoming more public, the sphere of my acquaintance was extended; and, as a consequence, my former habits of retirement began gradually to wear off. The pleasure that I had hitherto found in the closet, was now sought in the gay circle of my companions. The seeds of infidelity which had been sown, began new to make their appearance. Christianity I considered a grand political scheme, invented to preserve order and subordination among the people; but, thanks to its Author, now view it in another light. Is it to be wondered at, that one standing on such fallacious ground could not withstand the temptation by which I fell?"

The transaction which occasioned the forfeiture of his life, is said to have been as follows :--

Having written a letter on business from the firm at Gravesend, to the house of Williams & Co. Birchin Lane, he took it to the principals for signature. Before the letter was sent off, he added a Postscript, requesting the house in London to pay to the advocate of the Bible."-In his old age | Lieut. -, (a fictitious person) 400%. on their account; and informing them, that the gentleman would call for it in a few days. Vartie then slipped away to town, and personating the supposed Lieutenant, received the money and gave a receipt; by which last act it was rendered a forgery : but which Vartie vainly considered, to the very day of his trial, could be regarded only as a fraud.

Having obtained the cash, he proceeded to France, and entered as a student at a College in Abbeville, intending, it is said, to study the Hebrew language. Here he might have remained in privacy, had he not inadvertently written to a friend in Gravesend, informing him of the whole affair. This came abroad, and led to his apprehension, trial, and death.

Now a prisoner, with the prospect of eternity before his eyes, he readily listened to the instructions of the Ordinary, and of several clergymen and dissenting ministers who visited him. Paley and Chalmers on the Evidences of Christianity, were put into his hands, which in concurrence with the Village Sermons, and other religious treatises, appear to have been rendered useful to him. His behavior was sedate and becoming; and he frequently declared his having removed his infidel principles,looking upon his awful situation as the means which God in his mysterious Providence had permitted to bring him to proper views of himself and of salvation.

During his confidement in the cell, he wrote the following lines on the wall, a translation of which he gave to a person who asked for the meaning of them :

'Tu fata quem dura huc trahunt, infelix, audi Cœli, hades ve vestibulum hic locus est inse. [Underneath was a figure of a Cross, accompanied with the words, 'In cruce Fides.'

Thou, hapless wretch, whom Justice calls To breathe within these dreary walls; Know, guilty man, this very cell May be to thee the porch of hell. Thy guilt confess'd, thro' Him forgiv'n, Mysterious change ! it leads to heaven.

The change which, it is charitably hoped, took place in his mind, is fully expressed in the following letter to the Rev. Mr.

Chapman, of Greenwich : Rev. and Dear Sir, In compliance to your request, and the desire of my unknown friend, to whose Christian benevolence I am indebted, I shall, in this letter expatiate on the subject of our interview. But before I describe the present state of my mind, I will advert to its state previous to my imprisonment-before it was roused by the sudden view of approaching death. From a course of novel-reading, which I pursued three or four years ago, I had contracted principles of infidelity, which I never rejected till within these few weeks past; when naturally examining the grounds on which I stood, relative to a future state, I found them defective in an alarming degree; and therefore had recourse to that Gospel which alone was able to impart the consolation my circumstances required. Here I soon found a basis on which I could safely rest-a basis which the refined sublety of false philosophy could not afford. Bles-sed be that God who has thus graciously opened my eyes, and decided me in the right—the only way to salvation! Have I not ample reason then, Sir, to view my calamity in the light of a mercy? Providence is mysterious, whose secret operations we are too apt to misconstrue, till their effects are manifest-Here is a striking instance. Had I been suffered to proceed in error, who knows but that, like Voltaire and some other infamous names, an aspiring genius might have rendered me an embittered fue to the Christian religion, and have plunged me at last, as they were, into inextricable ruin and woe? Such are the effects of that Gospel which now beams comfort and consolation on my few remaining days, and will light me to the regions of bliss as their end. Supported by this lively hope, death, even in his most hideous form, will be met with composure and resignation by, Rev. and dear Sir, with due acknowledgment to yourself and friend, the unfortunate JOHN VARTIE.

Cells, Newgate, 6th Nov. 1817. He preserved his composure to the last, and slept a good part of the night before his execution. He declared to the Ordinary, just before he left the prison, that he died depending solely on the atonement of

Jesus Christ. We consider the ruin of this amiable young man as holding forth an admonition of most solemn import to the rising generation. Let them beware of those infidel

the principles of moral obligation. But for those abominable books which poisoned his mind, Vartie might have lived to prove a blessing and an ornament to so-ciety. But let his retraction of these sentiments teach our youth that they cannot but fail their possessor in the time of trial and in the prospect of eternity; & that the mind of a sinful mortal can find no solid rest but on Jesus Christ, the rock of ages.

#### Sudden death of a Gentleman at a Bible Meeting in England.

The Greasley and Eastwood Branch Bible Society held their Fourth Anniversary in Greasley Church, Sept 23, 1817. The same spirit of harmony that had characterized the preceding meetings was again manifested. Persons of various religious denominations took a lively interest in conducting the proceedings of the meeting. All seemed anxious to express their Christian affection towards each other, and discovered their readiness to unite and co-operate in the glorious work of giving universal circulation to the Divine Volume.

But a very affecting event took place, just before the meeting commenced; which while it occasioned a solemn gloom, and was very distressing to many friends, rendered the meeting particularly interesting. It was the sudden and unexpected death of Richard Leaver, Esq. of Mansfield, (one of the Society of Friends,) who came, accompanied by several persons of his own connexion, to witness the transaction of the day: one of the party was expected to address the meeting. This interesting company came to the place with high expectations of enjoying a mental repast. But Mr. Leaver had no sooner entered the church, and taken a seat, than he became extremely ill, so that he appeared to be dying. Though many friends, and a medical gentleman, readily tendered their assistance, in less than a quarter of an hour he was a corpse. How soon was the anticipated joy turned into mourning and la-mentation! How thin is the partition between life and death!

The deceased was a warm advocate for the Bible Society, and we trust he enjoyed the consolations of that blessed Book he was so anxious to circulate. He was a generous friend to the poor, and distinuished for his Christian candor towards the lovers of Jesus, of all religious communities. His house was always open to admit them, and there they met with a kind and Christian reception. This event is a loud call to serious reflection, and a striking illustration of several appropriate passages of scripture. 'What is your life? It is even a vapour that appeareth for a little time, and then vanishes away! Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth! Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh!

[Evangelical Magazine.

FOR THE RECORDER. Ma. WILLIS,-The friends of Peace seem to have been a favorite people with the Emperors of Russia, from PETER the Great, down to the present ALEXANDER, as appears by his conferences with the Quakers while in London, a few years past, and the late correspondence with the Peace Societies of Massachusetts and New-York. A reflecting mind cannot be indifferent to passing events, and the whole is adapted to raise in our minds solemn reflections on what may be the issue of these occurrences. The following anecdote is copied from the life and travels of THOMAS STORY, a Lawyer, & a Minister in the Society of Friends, relating a conference of the Czar, Peter,

with some Quakers in Holstein. "In the year 1712, the Czar of Muscovy, being in the city of Frederickstadt, in Holstein, with 5000 soldiers, to assist the Danes against the Swedes; after he had quartered his men, enquired of one of the Burgomasters, whether there were any of the people called Quakers there? The said officer told him there were a few. The Czar asked him if they had a meeting in that place ? He told him they had. Then the Czar bid the officer let the friends know, that if they would appoint their meeting that forenoon, being the first day, he would be at it. The officer replied, that there were 30 of his soldiers in the meeting place; so that there could not be any meeting in it. When the Czar heard that, he was angry that they had put soldiers there, and sent an order by one of his own captains, that they should all be put out forthwith, and that notice should be given to the friends by the captain, that if they would appoint their meeting, he would come to it. Accordingly notice was given thereof to Jacob Hagen, then at Frederickstadt and Philip Defair, a public friend, who lived there; and the place being made ready, they had their meeting at the second hour afternoon; to which the Czar came, and brought with him Prince Menzicoff, the General Dolgorucky, and several other of his Dukes, Generals, and Secretaries of State, and other great men; and a great crowd following, he ordered the door to be shut, as soon as a competent number were in to sit comfortably; but many came to the windows, and about the house. After some time of silence, Philip Defair preached the doctrine of truth among them, and all sat very quiet, but especially the Czar who sat likewise very gravely all the time of silence; and the others, being awed by his example and presence, did so likewise : but the Muscovite Lords and Generals not understanding the language, and the Czar understanding it pretty well, interpreted to them what was declared with much seriousness; commending what he heard, saying, That whoever could live according to that doctrine would be happy. A friend after this presenting him with Robert Barciay's Catechism and Apology in High Dutch, he said, he would have them translated, and printed in his own language."

# LAST WEEK'S OMISSIONS

Communicated for the RECORDED HINTS to raise the standard of conver tion, among professing Christians, whey meet together for a visit.

Every guest is requested to consider the lowing brief Questions with their respective swers. What am I? A worm of the dust, withstanding the elegance of my attire, my wear my rank, and my influence.—Where cm 1? my rank, and my influence.—Where cm I? circle of my fellow worms, whose lives like own are fleeting and uncertain.—Where do no live? In a world of sin, where treachery and disturb our peace: whose lice continually disturb our peace; where and sorrow predominate; and the end of when not with standing all it offers to please the engratify our appetites and to enslave the head gratily our appetites and to ensiave the heat inevitable destruction.—What is our deale Endless misery or immortal blessedness and -For what purpose ought we to have met the ming? To promote each other's spiritual we and glorify our Creator, the benevolent authall our social enjoyments, and who cheerful stows on all his real children the infinitely. stows on all his real children the infinitely, blessings of his grace.—Who is present with blessings of his grace. The as present with witness the secret intentions of our hearts, is our conversation, and observe all that we deholy, just, and omniscient God.

United States and Holland.

The President has communicated to Can by Message, information of the failure of the negotiation with Holland, the ch nercial negotiation was insuase, the call laws of both nations preventing a reciprocal benefits. The President has, in consequent commended the passing of alaw which will the exigency, and that it may extend to the sels of Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen. Dutch refuse to grant us any privileges colonies, because we have none. This printed the Secretary combats and refutes, in a very and satisfactory manner.

## NEW STORE AND NEW GOO

BALDWIN & JONES. POR the better accommodation of their fit and customers, respectfully inform the the public generally, that they have taken fitted up in a very convenient style, Store No. 37, MARKET-STREET.

Where they are now opening a very extensi sortment of London, Sheffield and Birds WARES, imported in the Triton, direct for most respectable manufactories, which the sell at wholesale or retail, for as low prices can be procured for in America. Comprise

Ladies' and gentlemens first quality pater er and plain jewelled gold case Watches gold and silver case, patent lever, cappe jewelled stop second, and plain Watches, perior workmanship made to order expreseretail custom—watch Materials—fine gold Chairs, Seals and Keyes-silk webbing Chains—rich peal ear and finger Rings— Pins and Bracelets—jett and paste Jeweiry. 1 cask elegant silver plated Liquor Sta Castors—Candlesticks—Snuffers and Tra

Lamps-Tea Setts-Branches-Candlestic 1 cask white metal Church Furniture. I case superior japan'd Tea Trays-Knives-Cheese do-Knives and Forks, plete sets to match-Penknives-Pencil C Work Boxes-Buckles, &c.

1 case gilt Watch Chains, Seals and 1 steel do do do do.-Amulete Omamentspensable and PurseTops, &c. Additional supplies will be received by

rivals from Liverpool.
Just opened a good assortment of ladies's tlemens Paris made lapine and gold dial W fine gold Chains, Seals and Keys—a larger than the sortment of low priced silver case Geneva

es, by wholesale only.
SILVER PLATE. B. & J. have spared no pains in bringing fection the manufacture of SILVER PLAT are happy to have it in their power to funver Wares, of every description, equal in at workmanship, to imported, & at a much less

The manufacture of polished Spoons, sugar Tongs, mustard and salt Spoons, butter Knives, Forks, &c. is continued and intended by a first rate workman from The increasing demand for this kind of Spa-is a decided proof of the superiority of the of manufacture, to the common mode of ing. Specimens are ready for inspection,

Particular attention will be paid as usur watch repairing department, by a faithful perienced workman.

N. B. The business, (for the present,) continued as formerly, at No. 59, Cornhill.

## PARTNERSHIP.

TLIAS MAYNARD, would inform and customers, that he has taken A iel Noyes, into partnership, and the bush in future be transacted under the france

MAYNARD & NOVES, Who will keep constantly for sale, at Cornhill, an extensive assortment of DRI MEDICINES, together with a great other articles usually sold by Druggis assure Physicians and the public, that intention to keep their assortment com have every article of the first quality every exertion to give satisfaction to may favor them with their patronage.
One of the firm may always be for

Shop, night and day, to wait on those Physicians' Prescriptions will receive attention, and the request of the Boston Association be complied with.

MRS. EMERSON'S School of MR. EMERSON, would inform that, though the School of Mrs. marily designed merely as preparato minary; yet for the accommodation may not be qualified to join the thought expedient that the school shot tinued. Mrs. Emerson's school, be open for the reception of scholars to season; in which will be taught Read season; in which will be taugu-ling, Defining, Writing, Pen-making Grammar, Modern Geography, Arith Really work Price of instruction, the Needle-work. Price of instruction, Bufield, March

Boarding & Day School for You MRS. SCOTT's Spring Term will in April, for the reception of You who are instructed in the following Education, viz.—Reading, Writing Grammar, Orthography, Geography, Modern History, Composition, Astron.
ny, Chemistry, Embroidery, Tamber
Work, Working Muslin, Plain Sewing Chalks, Transparency, Drawing and Water Colours, on Paper, Silk, and V. Terms. For the different Branches, 6, Boarding per quarter, No. 3, Winter Street, March 24,1811

WILLIAMS's ANATOMICAL EXHIBIT THE Anatomical Preparations, Wax, by Williams, are open for

This exhibition, displays all the more parts of the complicated and magnifure of the human body.

This noble work is the production years' study and labor, and may be sollay's Buildings, Court Street, on house of Gardner Green, Esq.—Admire, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price 50 cents.

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